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THE GENUS *TYPHLOCOLPURA* BREDDIN WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF THREE NEW SPECIES AND A NEW GENUS (HEMIPTERA: HETEROPTERA: COREIDAE: COLPURINI)[1]

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Abstract.—The genus *Typhlocolpura* Breddin (Coreidae: Colpurini) is revised and three new species from South India, the Malayan Peninsula and the Philippine Republic are described and illustrated; *T. vandervechti* Blote is synonymized with *T. inops* Breddin; *Calyptohygia* NEW GENUS, is proposed for the species *brevicollis* Blote, previously included in *Typhlocolpura*; *T. edax* Breddin is transfered from *Typhlocolpura* to *Homalocolpura* Breddin with the binomial *H. edax*. The dorsal habitus, head, pronotum, female genital plates, male genital capsule and parameres of most of the species are illustrated. A checklist and key to the eight known species are provided.

Key Words.—Insecta, Hemiptera, Heteroptera, Coreidae, Colpurini, *Typhlocolpura,* new species, new genus, South India, Malayan Peninsula, Philippine Republic.

Breddin (1900a) described the genus *Typhlocolpura* and included one species, *T. decoratula,* collected in Sulawesi; years later he added two species from Java, *T. egena* and *T. inops* (Breddin 1906). The fourth known species was *T. vulcanalis* (Bergroth, 1916) from the Philippine Republic, and the next group of species was described by Blote (1932, 1933) from South India (*T. brevicollis*) and Java (*T. vandervechti*). Miller (1936) described the last known species from the Malayan Peninsula under the binomial name *T. chinai.* Brailovsky & Barrera (1994) during the revision of the genus *Homalocolpura* Breddin, transfered *H. edax* Breddin to the genus *Typhlocolpura* based on the examination of the types deposited in Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Germany (DEI).

The present paper contains a taxonomic review of all known species of *Typhlocolpura,* with descriptions of three new species collected in South India, the Malayan Peninsula, and the Philippine Republic, and a key for identification. *T. vandervechti* is synonymized with *T. inops,* and a new genus is proposed to include the species, *T. brevicollis,* described by Blote (1933) in *Pajanja* and later transfered to *Typhlocolpura* (Blote 1936). During the preparation of this paper, I also found an inconsistancy between Breddin's types of *H. edax* and *T. inops,* deposited in DEI, and the original descriptions. A careful analysis, allows me to annul the combination *T. edax,* and return it to its original combination *H. edax,* as well as to consider *T. inops* a clearly different taxon.

Depository Abbreviations.—The following abbreviations identify the institutions where types are deposited, and from where specimens were loaned: The Natural History Museum, London (BMNH); Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii (BPBM); Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, DDR, Germany (DEI); Field Museum Natural History, Chicago, Illinois (FMNH); Institut Royal

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des Sciences Naturelles, Bruxelles (IRNB); National Museum of Natural History, Budapest (MNH); Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm (NRE); Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Histoire, Leiden (RNHL); Instituto de Biología. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM); University of Queensland Insect Collection, Brisbane, Australia (UQIC); United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C. (USNM); Zoological Institut, Leningrad (ZIL); Museum der Humboldt Universitat zu Berlin (ZMB).

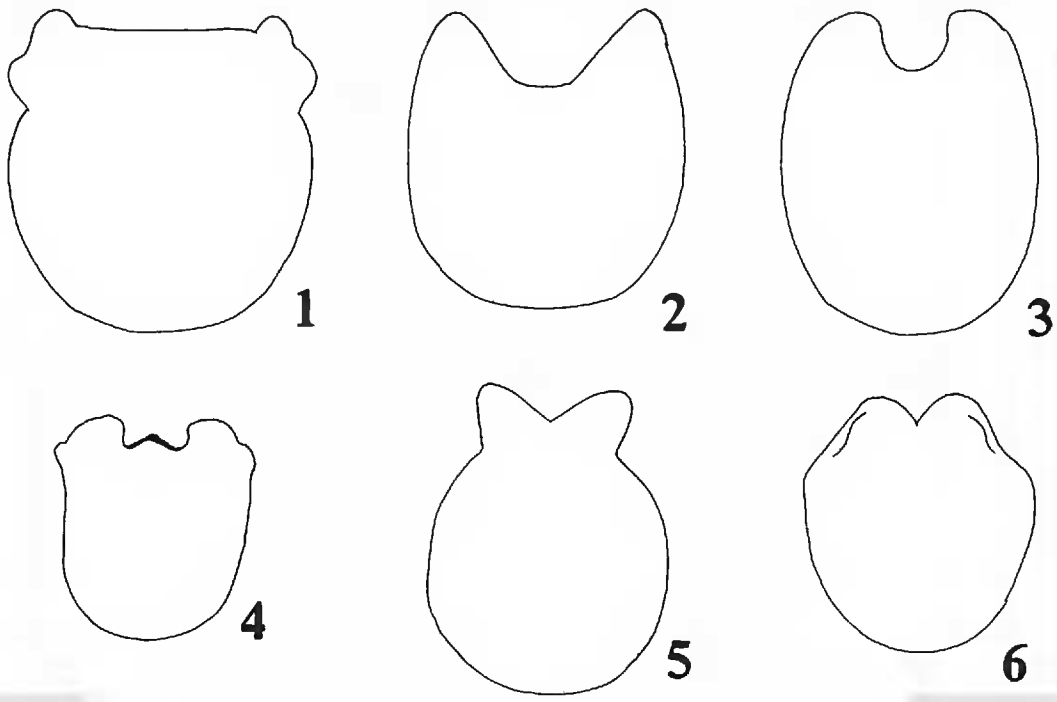
TYPHLOCOLPURA BREDDIN, 1900

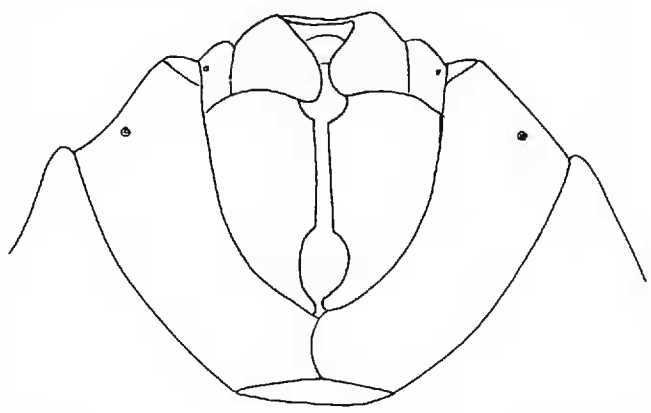
Typhlocolpura Breddin, 1900a: 195 (description); Breddin 1901: 71 (descriptive notes); Breddin 1906: 56 (descriptive notes); Bergroth 1913: 141 (check-list); Blote 1936: 44 (descriptive notes).

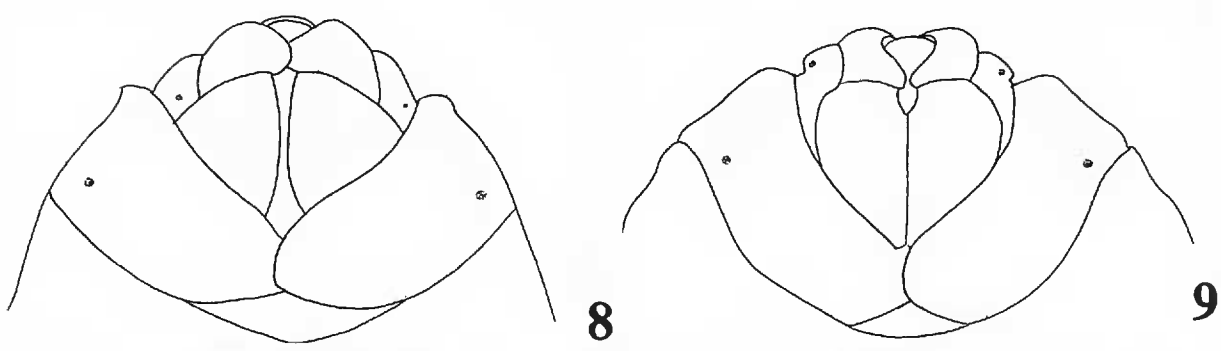
Pajanja Blote, 1932: 263–264 (description); Blote 1933: 591 (note); Blote 1936: 44 (synonym).

Type Species.—Typhlocolpura decoratula Breddin, 1900; by monotypy.

Redescription.—Head.—Longer than wide or as long as wide (across eyes), pentagonal, and dorsally flat or slightly convex; tylus unarmed, apically globose, extending anteriorly to the jugae and more raised in lateral view; jugae unarmed, thickened and shorter than tylus; antenniferous tubercle unarmed; side of head in front of eye unarmed, subparallel; antennal segment I robust, thickest, slightly curved outward and shorter or little longer than head; segments II and III cylindrical and slender; segment IV fusiform; segment II the longest, segment IV the shortest and segment III longer or shorter or subequal to segment I; ocelli absent and sometimes hard to see; preocellar pit deep; eyes large, spherical, sessile; postocular tubercle protuberant; buccula rounded, short, not projecting beyond antenniferous tubercle, with sharp spiny anterior projection, and with the anterior angle globose; rostrum reaching anterior one-third of abdominal sternite IV or posterior one-third of V; mandibular plate unarmed; genae unarmed. *Thorax.—Pronotum*: wider than long, trapeziform, non-declivent, and slightly to clearly bilobed; collar wide; frontal angles produced forward as conical lobes; humeral angles rounded, not exposed; anterolateral borders obliquely straight or sinuate, emarginated or not, and raised or not above pronotal disc; posterolateral borders straight; posterior border straight or slightly concave; pronotal disc nearly flat; callar region transversely flat or with a deep or thin laterocaudad depresion behind it; posterior lobe with or without median longitudinal depression. Anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme reniform, posterior lobe sharp, small. *Legs*: Femora unarmed or armed with two rows of teeth or only with small tubercles and granules, along ventral surface; tibiae with a vague longitudinal sulcus or defently without sulcus. *Scutellum*: Triangular, flat or slightly convex; longer than wide or wider than long; apex acute or subacute or truncate. *Hemelytra*: Brachypterous condition: Clavus and corium fused; membranes do not overlap, reduced, usually reaching onto the fourth or anterior one third of fifth abdominal tergite; endocorium apically delicate or densely punctate. Coleopteroid condition: Clavus and corium fused; membranes do not overlap, reduced to a small flap, reaching onto the third abdominal tergite, thus leaving the abdominal terga exposed; endocorium apically punctate. *Abdomen.*—Connexival segments strongly elevated, higher than abdominal terga, with posterior angles not produced into spines; abdominal sterna with medial furrow extending the posterior margin of sternite V. *Integument.*—Body surface rather dull, seldom shiny. Head, pronotum, scutellum, hemelytra, thorax, abdominal sterna, and exposed parts of genital segments of both sexes strongly punctate, with short decumbent silvery bristle-like hairs, intermixed with a few long erect hairs located on the abdominal sterna, and with or without circular, grey-white farinose punctures. Pubescence of antennae and femora short, mainly suberect, on tibiae and tarsi longer and rather dense. *Male genitalia.—Genital capsule*: Posteroventral edge simple, transversely straight (Fig. 1) or with a pronounced "U" shaped concavity, enclosed by 2 large and robust arms (Fig. 2), or with a weakly "U" shaped concavity, enclosed by 2 broadly, rounded lobes, with shallow emargination and each lobe with subapical carina (Fig. 6) or enclosed by 2 medium sized, elongate lobes (Fig. 5), or by 2 short and broad arms, or with small triangular median plate delimited laterally by 2 broad lobes (Fig. 4), or posteroventral edge, with lateral diverging spine-like projection, median bilobed process curved inward and with submedial truncated lobes (Figs. 10–11) or with outer lobe elongate, inner broadly rounded and with



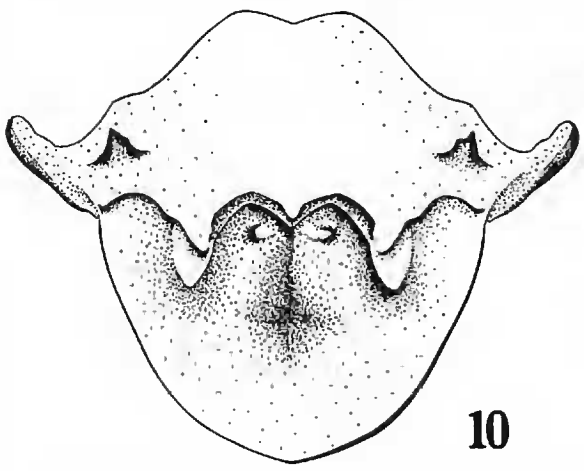




Figures 1–6. Male genital capsule of *Typhlocolpura* spp. Figure 1. *T. discoidalis* Brailovsky, NEW SPECIES. Figure 2. *T. decoratula* Breddin. Figure 3. *T. nigroalba* Brailovsky, NEW SPECIES. Figure 4. *T. egena* Breddin. Figure 5. *T. vulcanalis* Bergroth. Figure 6. *T. inops* Breddin. Figures 7–9. Female genitalia of *Typhlocolpura* spp. Figure 7. *T. chinai* Miller. Figure 8. *T. decoratula* Breddin. Figure 9. *T. inops* Breddin.

submedial lobes short and weakly quadrate (Figs. 12–13). *Parameres*: Body slender, posterior lobe tapering to hooked apex (Fig. 19), or base of body broad, internal and external margin subparallel, constrict near foot-like apex, toe short, rounded at apex (Fig. 20), or apex of body conspicuously broad (Figs. 16–18).

Female genitalia.—Abdominal sternite VII with plica and fissura; plica triangular, narrow, reaching anterior third of sternite VII; gonocoxae I squarish, enlarged dorso ventrally, in lateral view with the external face entire, nearly straight and ventrally open; paratergite VIII quadrate, with spiracle visible; paratergite IX square, conspicuously enlarged (Fig. 7) or rather short, always longer than paratergite VIII, with inner lobes curved to middle line and overlapping (Fig. 8) or with tips touching, but not overlapping (Fig. 9) or inner lobes opened, and thickened (Fig. 7). *Spermatheca*: Bulb spherical, duct coiled, with large membranous duct (Fig. 14), or bulb long and dilated, duct slightly coiled, with large membranous duct (Fig. 15).



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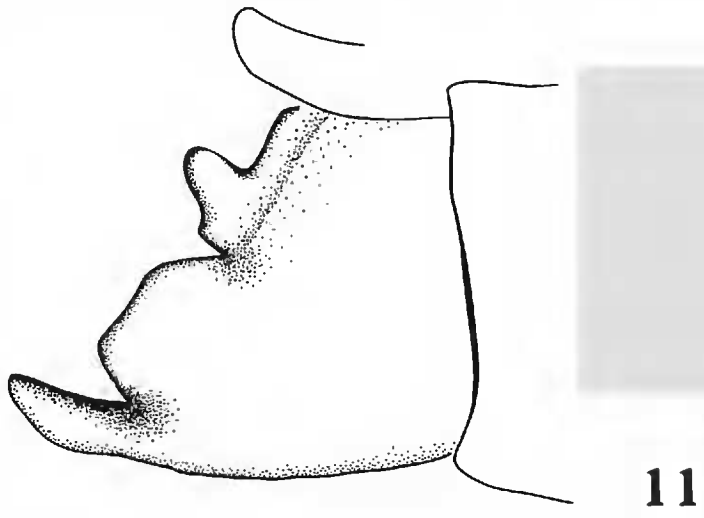

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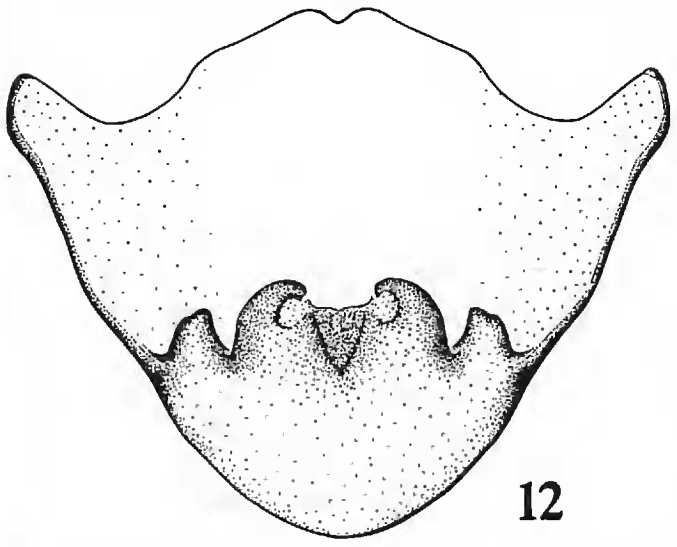

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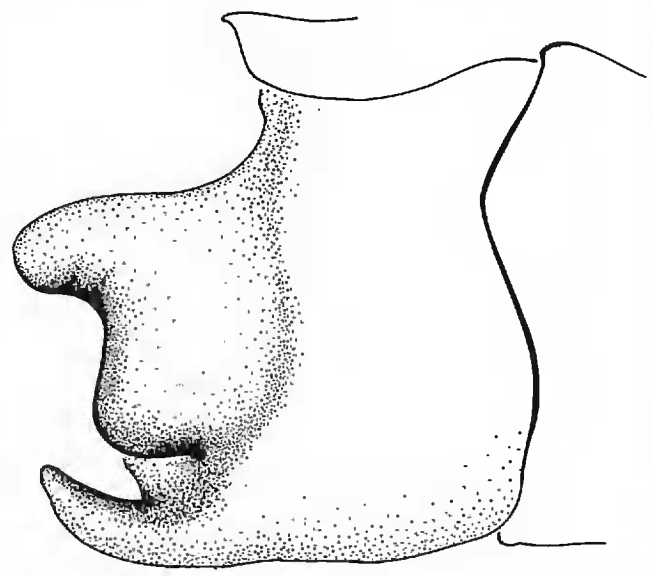

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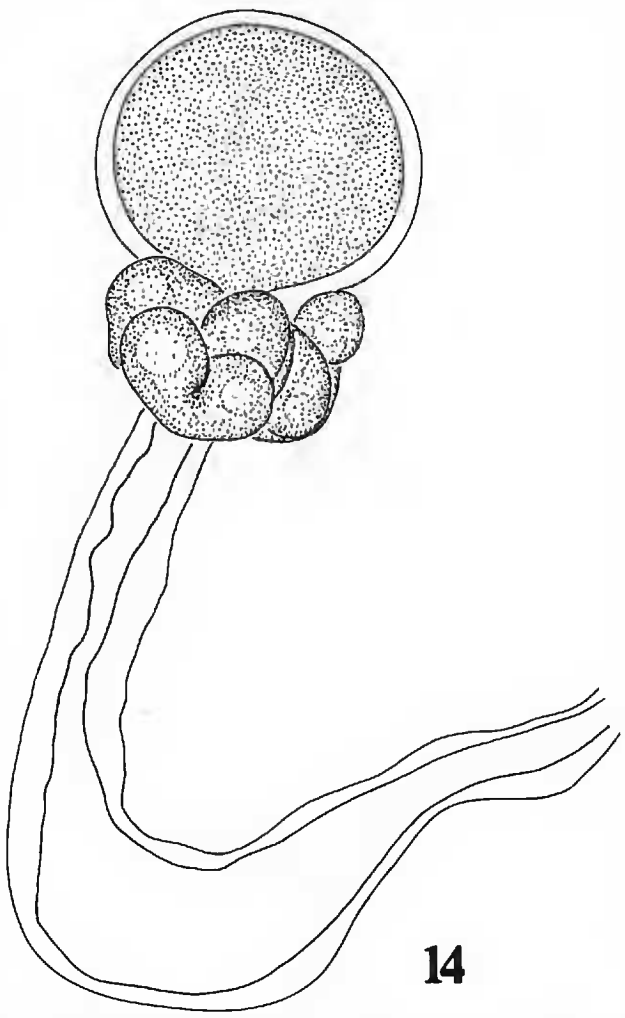

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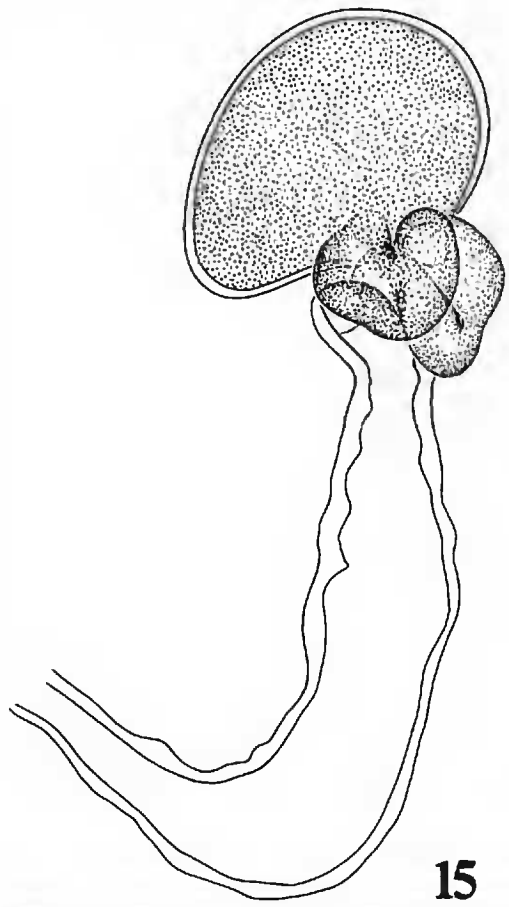

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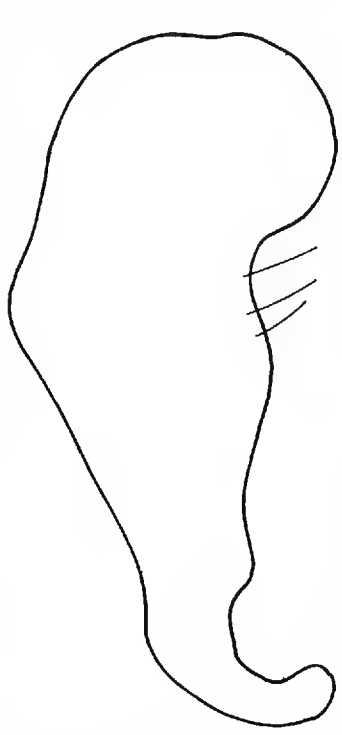

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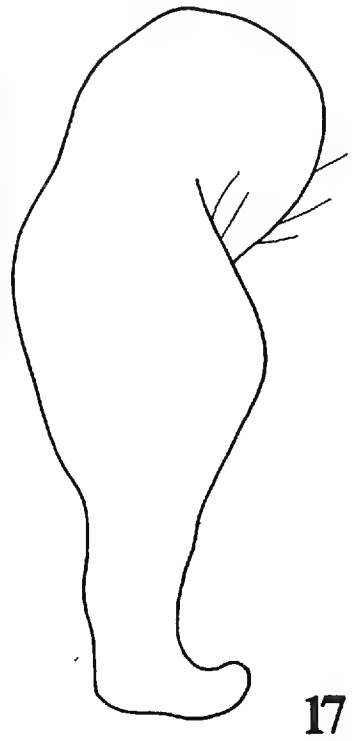

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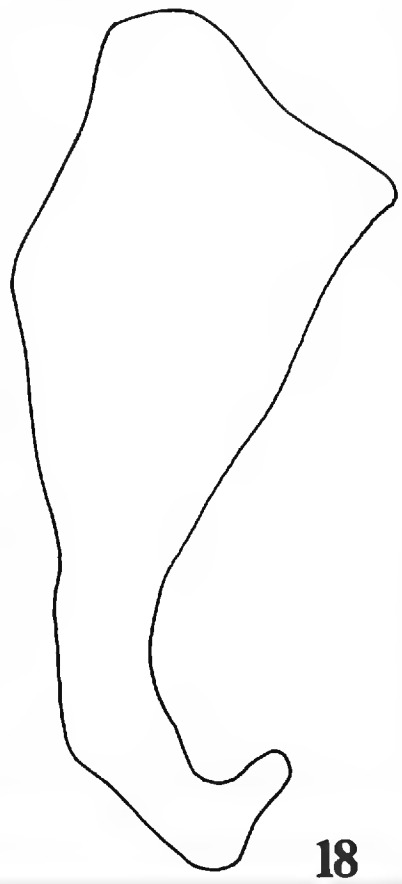

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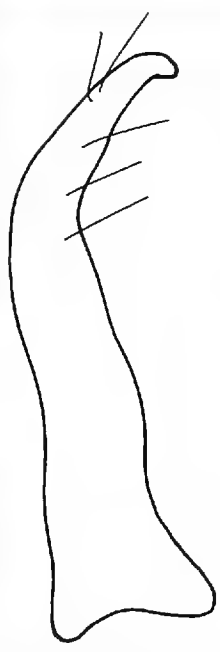

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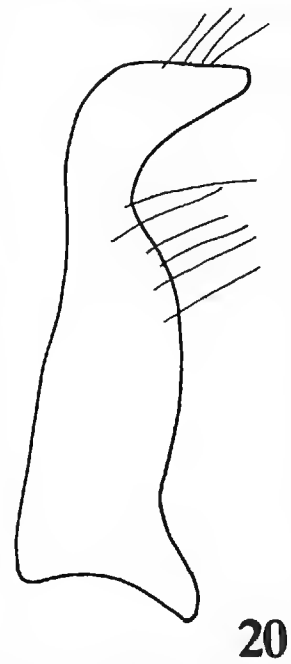

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Figures 16–20. Parameres of *Typhlocolpura* spp. Figures 16–17. *T. chinai* Miller. Figure 18. *T. balcazari* Brailovsky, NEW SPECIES. Figure 19. *T. decoratula* Breddin. Figure 20. *T. vulcanalis* Bergroth.

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Figures 10–13. Male genital capsule of *Typhlocolpura* spp. Figures 10–11. *T. chinai* Miller. Figure 10. Caudal view. Figure 11. Lateral view. Figures 12–13. *T. balcazari* Brailovsky, NEW SPECIES. Figure 12. Caudal view. Figure 13. Lateral view. Figures 14–15. Spermatheca of *Typhlocolpura* spp. Figure 14. *T. chinai* Miller. Figure 15. *T. decoratula* Breddin.

Table 1. Checklist of the species of the genus *Typhlocolpura* Breddin[a].

Name	Distribution
T. balcazari new species	Malayan Peninsula
T. chinai Miller	Malayan Peninsula
T. decoratula Breddin	Sulawesi
T. discoidalis new species	Philippine Republic
T. egena Breddin	Java
T. inops Breddin	Java
T. nigroalba new species	South India
T. vulcanalis Bergroth	Philippine Republic

[a] *Typhlocolpura brevicollis* (Blote) 1933, is excluded and transfered to a new genus.

Diagnosis.—Hygia Uhler 1861, like *Typhlocolpura* Breddin 1900a, has the abdominal sternite VII of the female with plica and fissura, the body rather dull, and the buccula with an anterior spiny projection. In *Typhlocolpura,* the clavus and corium are always fused, the claval suture is absent, the hemelytral membrane is reduced, and the ocelli are usually hard to see. In *Hygia* the claval suture is evident, the hemelytral membrane is well developed, and the ocelli are evident.

In *Lygaeopharus* Stal 1870, the buccula is rounded without teeth or spiny projections; in *Homalocolpura* Breddin 1900b, the body is mostly shining, the ventral surface of the femora and tibiae bear 2 rows of sharp spines, and the rostrum is remarkably long, extending to the apex of the last abdominal sternite or beyond the abdomen; and in *Tachycolpura* Breddin (1900a), the body is narrowly, moderately elongated, with the humeral angles projected into a conical tooth, directed upwards and slightly backwards. In *Typhlocolpura* each group of characters are absent.

Two of the new species (*discoidalis* and *nigroalba*) are only known from males and presumably belong to *Typhlocolpura* based on general external characters. Once the females are discovered the generic placement can be verified.

KEY TO SPECIES OF THE GENUS *TYPHLOCOLPURA*

1. Pleural abdominal sterna III to VII light yellow .... *T. vulcanalis* Bergroth
1′. Pleural abdominal sterna III to VII red-brown to light orange, with or without posterior one-third light yellow 2
2. Hemelytral membrane creamy yellow with a central orange brown discoidal spot ..... *T. discoidalis* Brailovsky, NEW SPECIES.
2′. Hemelytral membrane creamy yellow or dark ambarine but never with a central discoidal spot 3
3. Scutellum longer than wide or as long as wide; fore femora armed 4
3′. Scutellum wider than long; fore femora unarmed or only with few tubercles 6
4. Antennal segments I to III light orange-yellow; femora and tibiae light orange-yellow; posteroventral edge of male genital capsule with a pronounced "U" concavity, enclosed by 2 large and robust arms (Fig. 2) ..... *T. decoratula* Breddin
4′. Antennal segments I to III red-brown to black; femora and tibiae mostly

red-brown to black; posteroventral edge of male genital capsule as in Figs. 3–4 or 10–13 5

5. Postocular tubercle black with dorsal view yellow; apical endocorium delicately punctate; posteroventral edge of male genital capsule as in Figs. 12–13 ..... *T. balcazari* Brailovsky, NEW SPECIES.

5′. Postocular tubercle entirely black; apical endocorium strongly punctate; posteroventral edge of male genital capsule as in Figs. 10–11 ..... *T. chinai* Miller

6. Posteroventral edge of male genital capsule with small triangular medium plate, delimited laterally by 2 broad lobes (Fig. 4) .... *T. egena* Breddin

6′. Posteroventral edge of male genital capsule with a weak (Fig. 6) or medium (Fig. 3) sized "U" shaped concavity, delimited by 2 short and broad arms, and never with a mesial triangular plate 7

7. Trochanters light orange-yellow; callar region provided with a deep laterocaudad depression behind it; coleopteroid, with hemelytral membrane reaching the abdominal tergite III ..... *T. inops* Breddin

7′. Trochanters red-brown; callar region with thin laterocaudad depression behind it; brachypterous, with hemelytral membrane reaching anterior one-third of abdominal tergite V ..... *T. nigroalba* Brailovsky, NEW SPECIES.

Typhlocolpura balcazari Brailovsky, NEW SPECIES
(Figs. 12–13, 18, 21, 37)

Type Locality: Malayan Peninsula.

Types.—Holotype, male; data: MALAYA. Fraser's Hill, 1300 m., light trap, 16 Mar 1966, J. Sedlacek. Paratype: 1 female; data: same locality and date as holotype. Both specimens deposited in Bernice P. Bishop Museum (BPBM).

Description.—*Male* (Fig. 21).—*Coloration*: Black with following areas orange yellow: dorsal aspect of postocular tubercle, apex of scutellum, costal margin of corium, posterior third of connexival segments III to VI, great portion of connexival segment VII, trochanters, dorsal face of femora, anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme, and posterior third of pleural margins of abdominal sternites IV to VI and posterior half of VII; antennal segment I black, segments II and III dark red, IV pale orange-red; rostral segment I orange-red, II to IV pale orange-yellow; hemelytral membrane yellow with inner angle brown; tibiae dark red; tarsi shiny orange-hazel. *Structural characters*.—*Head*: Longer than wide, dorsally flat; antennal segment III longer than I; ocelli absent; rostrum just reaching posterior border of abdominal sternite IV. *Pronotum*: Nearly trapeziform, and slightly bilobed; frontal angles produced forward as medium size conical lobes, reaching posterior third of postocular tubercle; anterolateral borders obliquely straight, weakly emarginate and slightly raised above pronotal dise; posterior border straight; callar region transversely flat; posterior lobe without median longitudinal depression. *Legs*: Femora ventrally armed with 2 rows of short spines or tubercles; tibiae with a vague longitudinal sulcus. *Scutellum*: Slightly longer than wide; apex acute. *Hemelytra*: Brachypterous; membrane reduced, reaching posterior third of the abdominal tergite IV; endocorium apically smooth or with few scattered punctures. *Genitalia* (Figs. 12–13,18).—*Genital capsule* (Figs. 12–13): Posteroventral edge with outer lobe elongate, inner broadly rounded, medial bilobed process broad with larger subapical excavation, and with submedial lobes short and weakly quadrate. *Parameres* (Fig. 18): Apex of body broad and truncate, constricted towards curve and expanded base. *Measurements*.—Total body length: 13.40 mm. Head length: 2.10 mm; width across eyes: 2.04 mm; interocular space: 1.16 mm; preocular distance: 1.32 mm. Antennal segments length: I, 2.56 mm, II, 3.88 mm, III, 2.72 mm, IV, 1.75 mm. Pronotal length: 2.40 mm; width across frontal angles: 2.04 mm; width across humeral angles: 3.16 mm. Scutellar length: 1.44 mm; width: 1.40 mm.

Female.—*Coloration*: Similar to male. Connexival segments VIII and IX, dorsal abdominal seg-

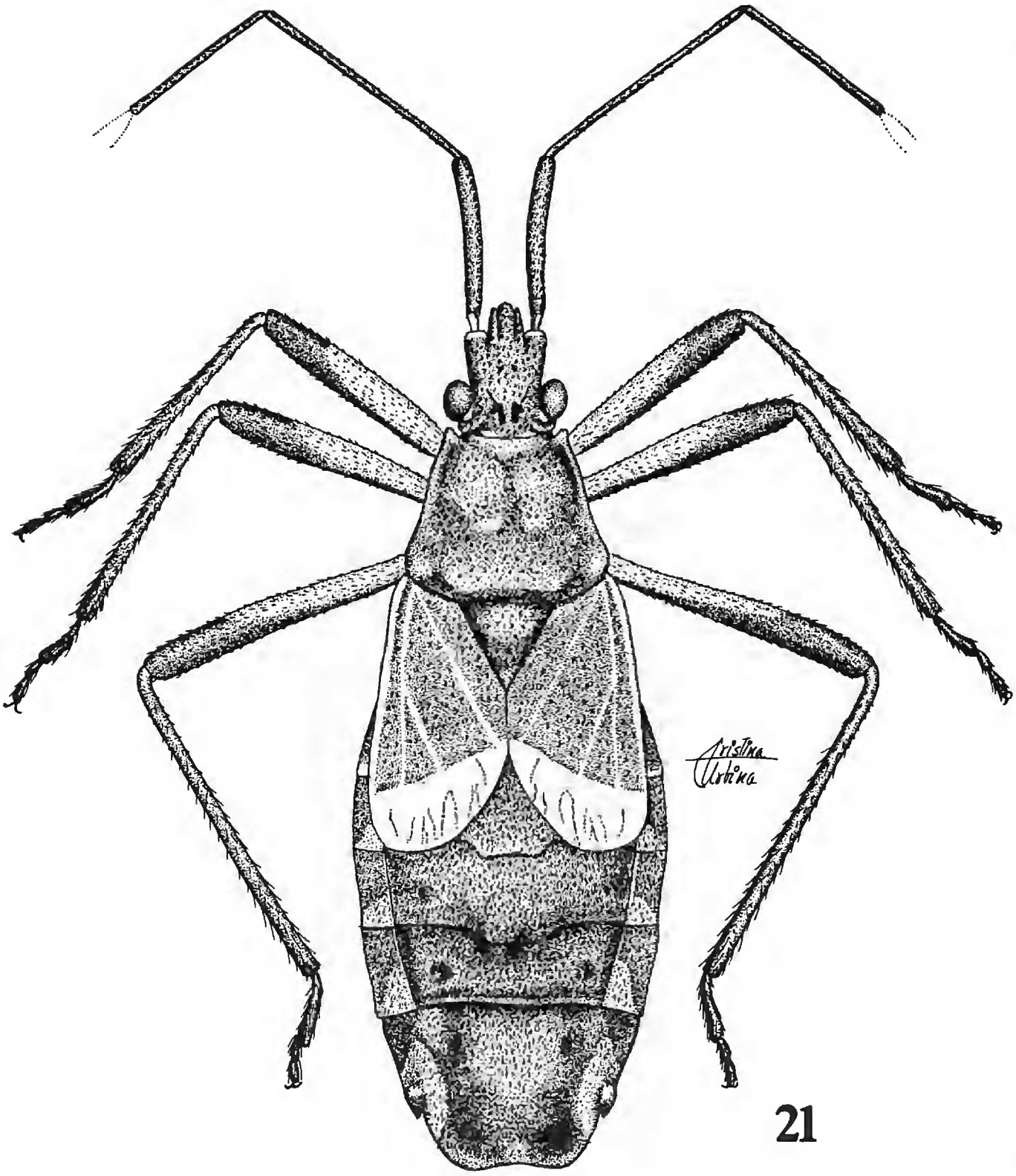

Figure 21. Dorsal view of *Typhlocolpura balcazari* Brailovsky, NEW SPECIES.

ments VIII and IX, and genital plates black, with posterior one-third of connexival segment VIII dark orange. *Genitalia.*—Paratergite IX conspicuously enlarged, with inner lobes opened and thickened. *Measurements.*—Total body length: 14.10 mm. Head length: 2.28 mm; width across eyes: 2.16 mm; interocular space: 1.20 mm; preocular distance: 1.36 mm. Antennal segments length: I, 2.60 mm, II, 4.08 mm, III, 2.88 mm, IV, 1.86 mm. Pronotal length: 2.56 mm; width across frontal angles: 2.16 mm; width across humeral angles: 3.36 mm. Scutellar length: 1.44 mm; width: 1.40 mm.

Diagnosis.—Recognized by the structure of the male genital capsule, shape of the parameres, the brachypterous condition of the hemelytra, and by having the paratergite IX conspicuously enlarged, with the inner lobes opened.

Distribution.—Only known from the type locality.

Discussion.—Very similar to *T. chinai* Miller in general habitus and coloration. *T. balcazari,* is easily distinguished by the structure of the posteroventral edge of the male genital capsule (Figs. 10–13), and shape of the parameres (Figs. 16–18),

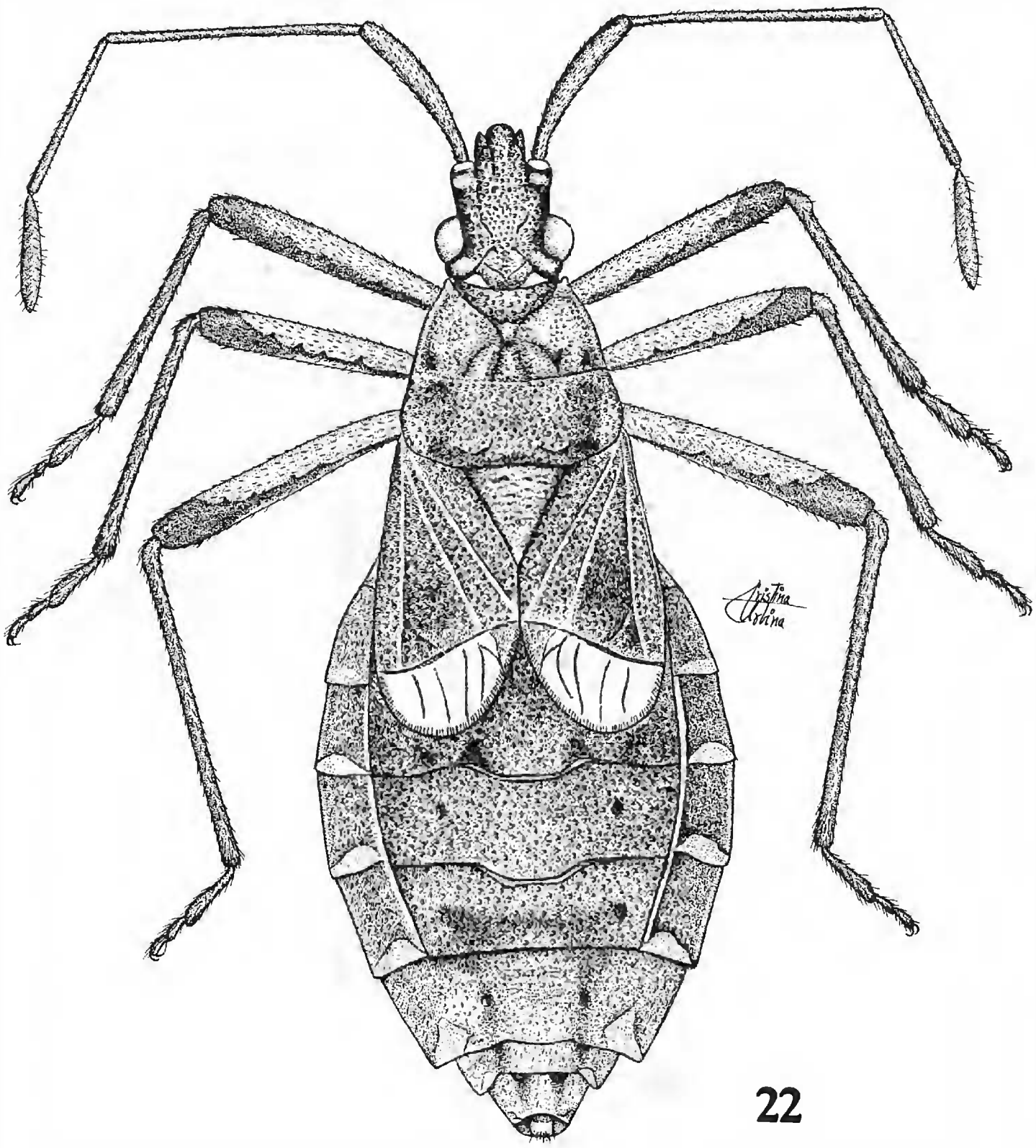

Figure 22. Dorsal view of *Typhlocolpura chinai* Miller.

in having the dorsal aspect of the postocular tubercle orange-yellow, and the endocorium apically smooth or with few scattered punctures. In *T. chinai* the postocular tubercle is black and the endocorium is apically punctate.

Etymology.—I am pleased to name this new species for Manuel Balcazar, distinguished Mexican Lepidopterist.

Typhlocolpura chinai Miller
(Figs. 7, 10–11, 14, 16–17, 22, 30)

Typhlocolpura chinai Miller, 1936: 65–66.

Type Locality.—Malayan Peninsula, Perak.

Redescription.—Male.—Coloration: Black with following areas orange yellow: apex of scutellum,

costal margin of corium, posterior third of connexival segments III to VI, and middle third of VII, trochanters, dorsal face of femora, anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme, and posterior one-third or posterior angle of pleural margins of abdominal sterna IV to VII; antennal segment I black, II and III dark red, and IV light orange-brown, with basal join darker; rostral segment I dark orange-yellow, and II to IV pale orange-yellow; hemelytral membrane yellow with inner angle black; tibiae dark red; tarsi shiny orange-hazel. *Structural characters.*—Similar to *T. balcazari* except as follows: Rostrum reaching posterior border of abdominal sternite IV or anterior one-third of V; frontal angles of the pronotum produced forward as medium size conical lobes, just surpass the anterior border. *Genitalia* (Figs. 10—11, 16–17).—*Genital capsule* (Figs. 10–11): Posteroventral edge with lateral diverging spine-like projection, medial bilobed process curvedinward with short subapical excavation, and with submedial truncated lobes. *Parameres* (Figs. 16–17): Apex of body broadly rounded, internal margin slightly concave, external margin convex, and base narrowed and hook-like. *Measurements.*—Total body length: 11.65 mm. Head length: 2.00 mm; width across eyes: 1.84 mm; interocular space: 1.04 mm; preocular distance: 1.24 mm. Antennal segments length: I, 2.16 mm, II, 3.24 mm, III, 2.28 mm, IV, 1.80 mm. Pronotal length: 2.16 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.84 mm; width across humeral angles: 2.72 mm. Scutellar length: 1.14 mm; width: 1.12 mm.

Female.—Coloration: Similar to male. Connexival segment VII black, with posterior third orange-yellow; connexival segments VIII and IX, dorsal abdominal segments VIII and IX, and genital plates black with following areas yellow: posterior third of connexival segments VIII and IX, posterior angle of paratergite VIII, and external face of paratergite IX (in some specimens paratergite VIII and IX entirely black). *Genitalia* (Fig. 7).—Paratergite IX conspicuously enlarged, with inner lobes opened and thickened. *Spermatheca* (Fig. 14): Bulb spherical, duct coiled with large membranous duct. *Measurements.*—Total body length: 12.60 mm. Head length: 2.00 mm; width across eyes: 1.92 mm; interocular space: 1.12 mm; preocular distance: 1.30 mm. Antennal segments length: I, 2.32 mm, II, 3.48 mm, III, 2.44 mm, IV, 1.80 mm. Pronotal length: 2.28 mm; width across frontal angles: 2.00 mm; width across humeral angles: 3.04 mm. Scutellar length: 1.30 mm; width: 1.28 mm.

Distribution.—Only known from the Malayan Peninsula.

Discussion.—This species is characterized by the uniform black color of the body, the yellow hemelytral membrane, the brachypterous condition, the open inner lobes of paratergite IX and the peculiar shape of the male genital capsule (Figs. 10–13) and parameres (Figs. 16–18). Differences between this species and *T. balcazari* were discussed under the former.

Material Examined.—MALAYAN PENINSULA. 1 male, Robinson's Falls, Cameron Highlands, 1370–1525 m, 18 Jan 1976, G. B. and S. R. Monteith (UQIC); 5 males, 5 females, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Brinchang Tr. 10–11, 1457 m, 17–29 Jul 1992, L. B. and C. W. O'Brien (UNAM); 1 male, Perak, Tana Rata, Cameron Highlands, 18 Mar 1930, N. C. E. Miller (Holotype BMNH).

Typhlocolpura decoratula Breddin
(Figs. 2, 8, 15, 19, 23, 28–29)

Typhlocolpura decoratula Breddin, 1900a: 195 (type locality, Sulawesi); Breddin 1901: 72–73 (redescription); Bergroth 1913: 141 (check-list).

Type Locality.–Sulawesi (Celebes).

Redescription.—Male (Fig. 23).—*Coloration*: Head, dorsal abdominal segments, thorax, abdominal sterna, and coxae red-brown to red-orange, with following areas pale yellow: dorsal aspect of post-ocular tubercle, apex of scutellum, hemelytral membrane, posterior one-third of connexival segments III to VII, rostral segments, posterior margin of metathorax, anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme, posterior one-third of pleural sterna III to VII, acetabulae, and trochanters; antennal segments I to III light orange-yellow, and IV pale yellow with basal and apical one-third red-brown; pronotum, scutellum, clavus, and corium light to dark orange; femora, tibiae, and tarsi light orange-yellow. *Structural characters.*—Head: Longer than wide, dorsally flat; ocelli vague, hard to see; antennal segment III longer than I; rostrum reaching anterior one-third of abdominal sternite IV. *Pronotum*: Nearly quadrate, slightly bilobed; frontal angles produced forward as robust to medium size conical lobe, just surpassing anterior edge; anterolateral borders of anterior lobe straight, posterior lobe convex, both not raised

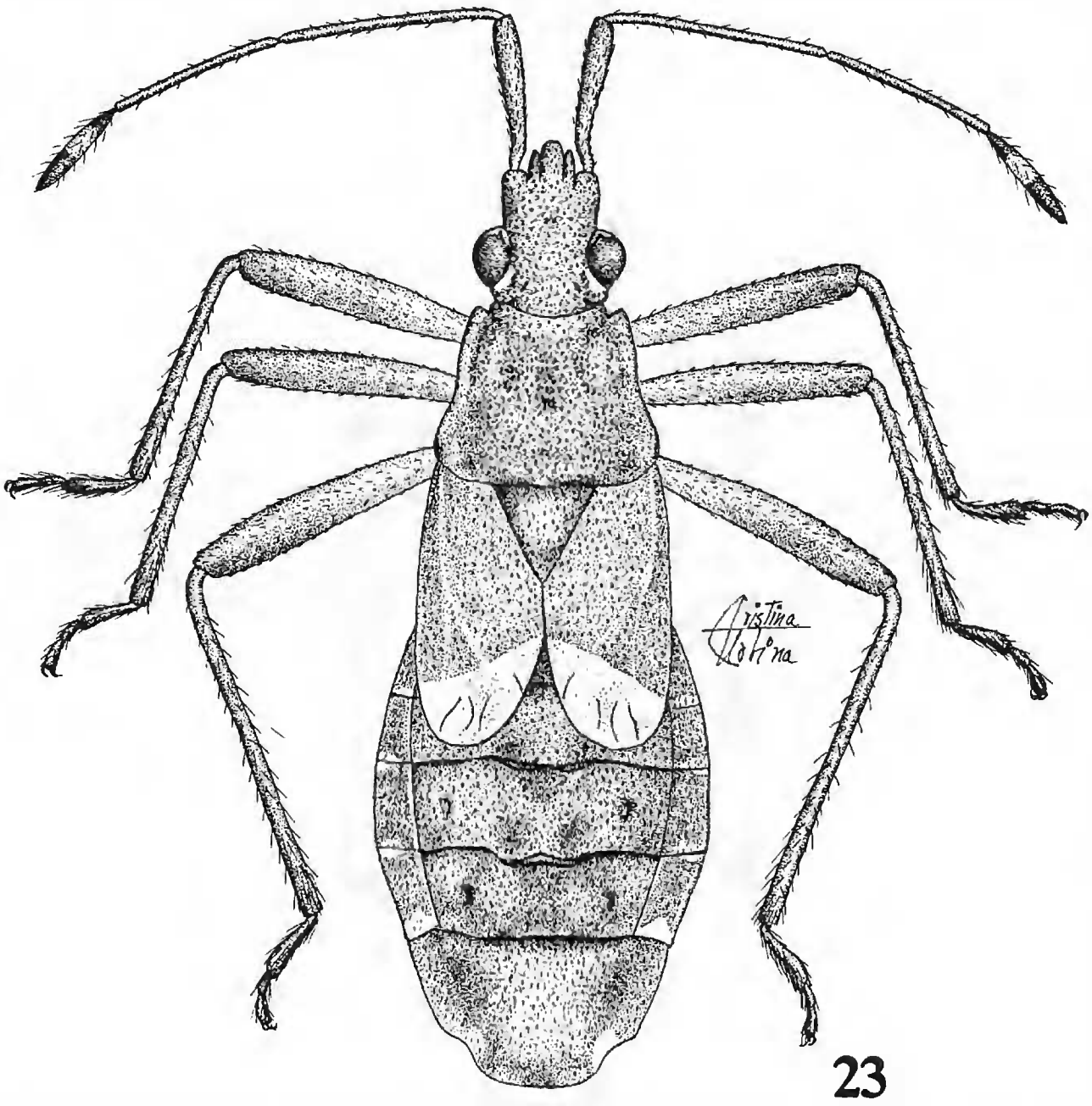

Figure 23. Dorsal view of *Typhlocolpura decoratula* Breddin.

above pronotal disc; posterior border straight; callar region transversely flat; posterior lobe without median longitudinal depression. *Legs*: Femora ventrally armed with 2 rows of short spines or tubercles. *Scutellum*: Longer than wide, apex truncate or subacute. *Hemelytra*: Brachypterous; membranes do not overlap, reaching anterior one-third of abdominal tergum V; apical endocorium delicately punctate. *Genitalia* (Figs. 2, 19).—*Genital capsule* (Fig. 2): Posteroventral edge with a pronounced "U" shaped concavity, enclosed by 2 large and robust arms. *Parameres* (Fig. 19): Body slender, posterior lobe tapering to hooked apex. *Measurements*.—Total body length: 9.90 mm. Head length: 1.80 mm; width across eyes: 1.75 mm; interocular space: 0.96 mm; preocular distance: 1.00 mm. Antennal segments length: I, 1.96 mm, II, 2.70 mm, III, 2.04 mm, IV, 1.56 mm. Pronotal length: 1.86 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.60 mm; width across humeral angles: 2.48. Scutellar length: 1.04 mm; width: 1.00 mm.

Female.—*Coloration*: Similar to male. Connexival segments VIII and IX, abdominal segments VIII and IX, and genital plates red-brown to red-orange. *Genitalia* (Fig. 8).—Paratergite IX medium size or rather short, with inner lobes curved, and overlapping. *Spermatheca* (Fig. 15): Bulb long and dilated, duct slightly coiled, with large membraneous duct.

Measurements.—Total body length: 12.35 mm. Head length: 2.00 mm; width across eyes: 1.88 mm; interocular space: 1.02 mm; preocular distance: 1.22 mm. Antennal segments length: I, 1.96 mm, II, 2.68 mm, III, 2.08 mm, IV, 1.64 mm. Pronotal length: 2.04 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.84 mm; width across humeral angles: 2.88 mm. Scutellar length: 1.28 mm; width: 1.08 mm.

Variation.—(1). Hemelytral membrane white. (2). Acetabulae red-brown.

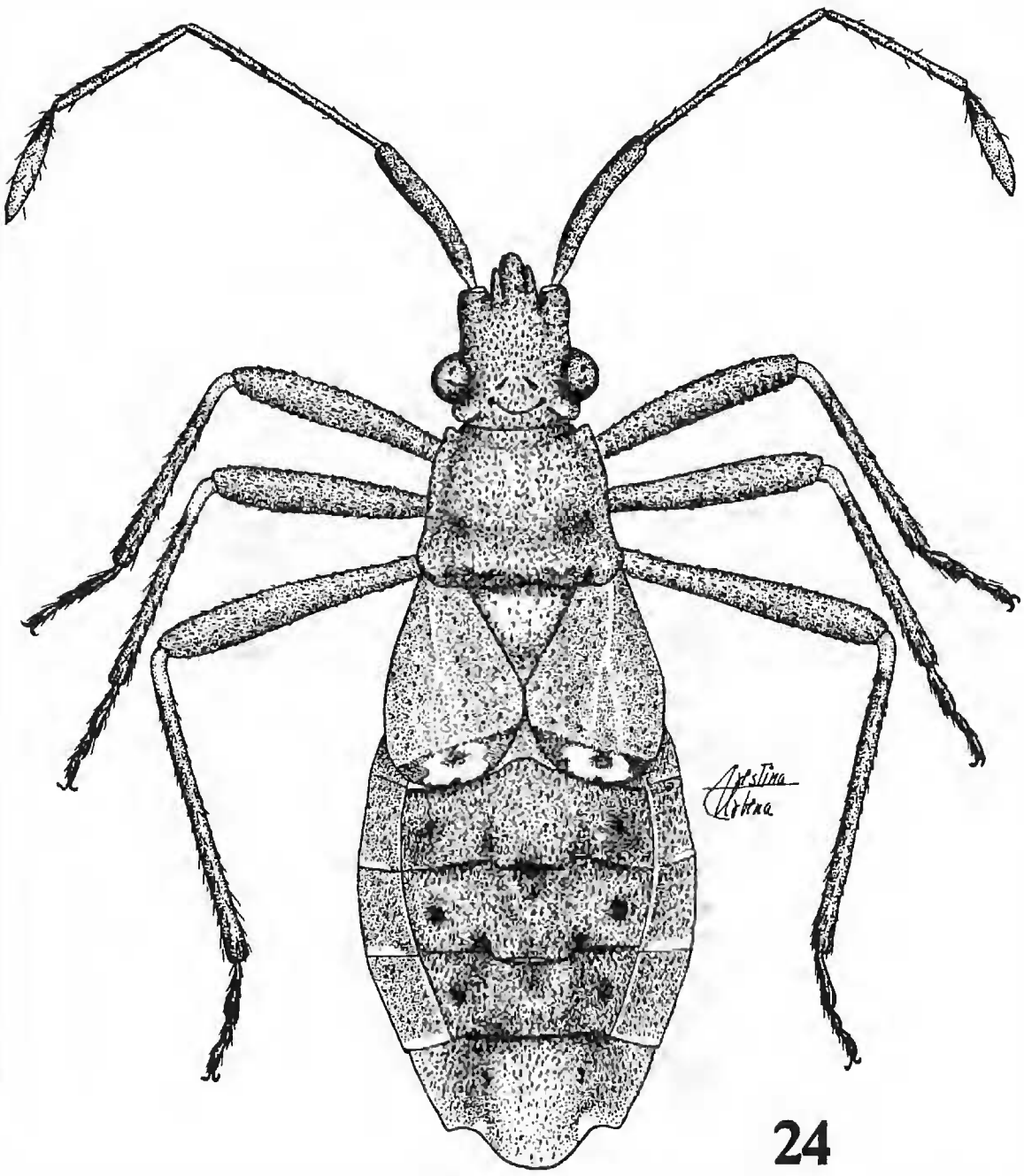

Figure 24. Dorsal view of *Typhlocolpura discoidalis* Brailovsky, NEW SPECIES.

Distribution.—Only known from Sulawesi.

Discussion.—The type species of the genus, is clearly distinguished from other members of the genus by the following combination of features: the shape of the posteroventral edge of the genital capsule with its pronounced "U" concavity enclosed by 2 large and robust arms (Fig. 2), the slender bodied parameres which have the posterior lobe tapered to a hooked apex (Fig. 19), the overlapping inner lobes of paratergite IX of the female (Fig. 8), and the delicately punctate apical endocorium.

Material Examined.—SOUTH CELEBES: 6 males, 4 females, Mt. Lompobattang, 915 m, Mar 1896, H. Fruhstorfer (IRNB, UNAM); SOUTH CELEBES: 3 males, 2 females, Bua-Kraeng, 1525 m, Feb 1896, H. Fruhstorfer (IRNM, UNAM).

TYPHLOCOLPURA DISCOIDALIS BRAILOVSKY, NEW SPECIES
(Figs. 1, 24)

Type Locality: Philippine Republic.

Types.—Holotype, male; data: PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC. Palawan Isl., south slope Mt. Balabag, Mantalingajan Range, 1280–1370 m, 10–16 May 1947, F. G. Werner; deposited Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago (FMNH).

Description.—Male (Fig. 24).—*Coloration*: Head, anterior pronotal lobe, scutellum (apex shiny orange red), dorsal abdominal segments III to VI, thorax, abdominal sterna III to VII, and genital capsule red-brown; posterior pronotal lobe, clavus, corium, connexival segments (posterior edge dirty yellow), and dorsal abdominal segment VII orange-red; antennal segment I red-brown, II and III light orange-red with basal joint of III light yellow, and IV orange-yellow with basal joint orange-red; dorsal aspect of the postocular tubercle yellow; hemelytral membrane creamy yellow with following areas orange-brown: each margin, and a central discoidal spot; rostral segments orange-hazel; anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme orange-yellow; coxae dark red-brown; trochanter yellow; femora light red-brown with basal join paler; tibiae and tarsi light orange-yellow. *Structural characters.*—Head: As long as wide, dorsally flat; ocelli present; antennal segment I longer than III; rostrum reaching posterior one-third of abdominal sternite IV. *Pronotum*: Nearly trapeziform, slightly bilobed; frontal angles produced forward as small size rounded lobes, just reaching anterior one-third of anterior edge; pronotal disc without median longitudinal depression; anterolateral border with anterior lobe almost straight, and posterior lobe convex; callar region transversely flat; posterior lobe straight. *Legs*: Femora unarmed. *Scutellum*: Wider than long, flat, with apex acute. *Hemelytra*: Brachypterous; membranes do not overlap, reaching anterior edge of abdominal tergum IV; apical endocorium punctate. *Genitalia.*—*Genital capsule* (Fig. 1): Posteroventral edge simple, transversely straight. *Measurements.*—Total body length: 9.65 mm. Head length: 1.72 mm; width across eyes: 1.72 mm; interocular space: 0.92 mm; preocular distance: 1.12 mm; interocellar space: 0.47 mm. Antennal segments length: I, 1.84 mm, II, 2.36 mm, III, 1.72 mm, IV, 1.30 mm. Pronotal length: 1.60 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.60 mm; width across humeral angles: 2.16 mm. Scutellar length: 0.92 mm; width: 0.96 mm.

Female.—Unknown.

Diagnosis.—Recognized for the peculiar coloration of the hemelytral membrane.

Distribution.—Only known from the type locality in the Philippine Republic.

Discussion.—This is the only species of *Typhlocolpura* with the hemelytral membrane creamy yellow, with each margin and a central discoidal spot orange brown. Additionally the male genital capsule is very simple, with the posteroventral edge transversely straight (Fig. 1).

Etymology.—Named for the peculiar discoidal spot located on the hemelytral membrane.

Material Examined.—See Types.

Typhlocolpura egena Breddin
(Figs. 4, 34)

Typhlocolpura egena Breddin, 1906: 57–58 (type locality, West Java); Bergroth 1913: 141 (check-list).

Type Locality.—West Java.

Types.—WEST JAVA. 1 male, Tengger Gog, 1220 m, S. Fruhstorfer. Type deposited in Museum der Humboldt, University of Berlin (ZMB).

Redescription.—Male (Fig. 34).—*Coloration*: Red-brown, with following areas orange-hazel: posterior lobe of pronotum, clavus and corium; hemelytral membrane dark smoke; dorsal aspect of the postocular tubercle, apex of scutellum, posterior angle of the connexival segments III to VII, and anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme dirty yellow; rostral segment I yellow, II and III light orange-hazel, and IV dirty yellow; coxae light orange-hazel; trochanters yellow; femora dark orange-brown, with basal join yellow; tibiae, and tarsi light orange-brown, with dirty yellow reflections. *Structural characters.*—Head: Wider than long; ocelli present; antennal segment III longer than I; rostrum reaching posterior one-third of abdominal sternite V. *Pronotum*: Trapeziform, clearly bilobed; frontal angles produced forward as small rounded lobes, just reaching anterior edge; pronotal disc with median longitudinal depression; anterolateral borders with anterior lobe straight, and posterior lobe convex; callar region slightly protuberant. *Legs*: Femora unarmed. *Scutellum*: Wider than long, with apex subacute. *Hemelytra*: Coleopteroid; membrane reduced to a small flap, reaching the anterior

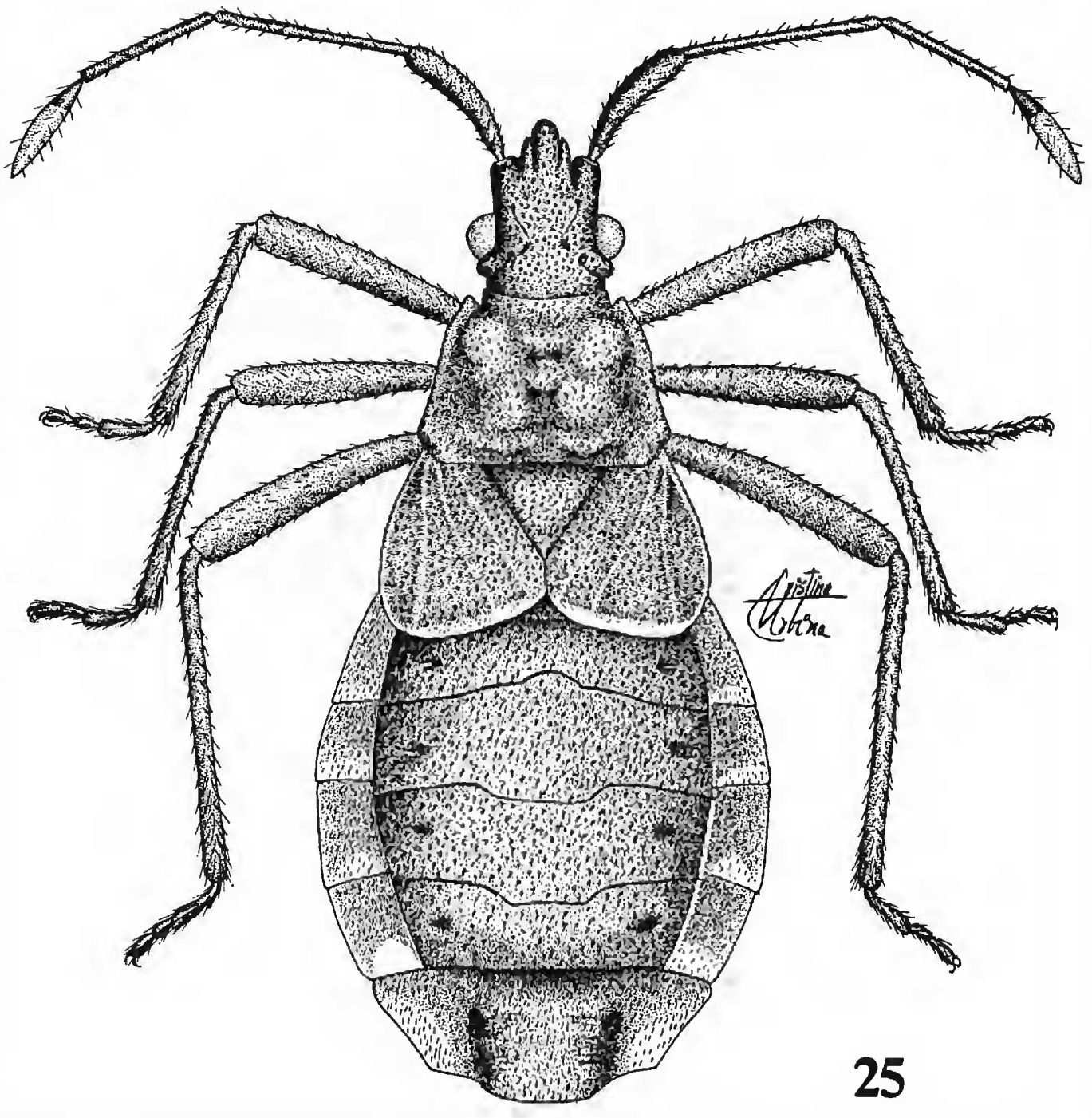

Figure 25. Dorsal view of *Typhlocolpura inops* Breddin.

edge of abdominal tergum IV; apical endocorium punctate. *Genitalia.*—*Genital capsule* (Fig. 4): Posteroventral edge with small triangular medium plate, delimited laterally by 2 broad lobes. *Measurements.*—Total body length: 7.70 mm. Head length: 1.32 mm; width across eyes: 1.44 mm; interocular space: 0.84 mm; preocular distance: 0.84 mm; interocellar space: 0.43 mm. Antennal segments length: I, 1.16 mm, II, 1.76 mm, III, 1.28 mm, IV, absent. Pronotal length: 1.48 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.40 mm; width across humeral angles: 2.40 mm. Scutellar length: 1.04 mm; width: 1.06 mm.

Female.—Unknown.

Distribution.—Only known from West Java.

Discussion.—Only the type specimen, a male, is known, and is clearly distinguished by the shape of the posteroventral edge of the genital capsule (Fig. 4), the head wider than long, and the pronotum with the frontal angles small and rounded.

Typhlocolpura inops Breddin
(Figs. 6, 9, 25, 32–33)

Typhlocolpura inops Breddin, 1906: 56–57 (type locality, Java, Tjibodas); Bergroth 1913: 141 (check-list).

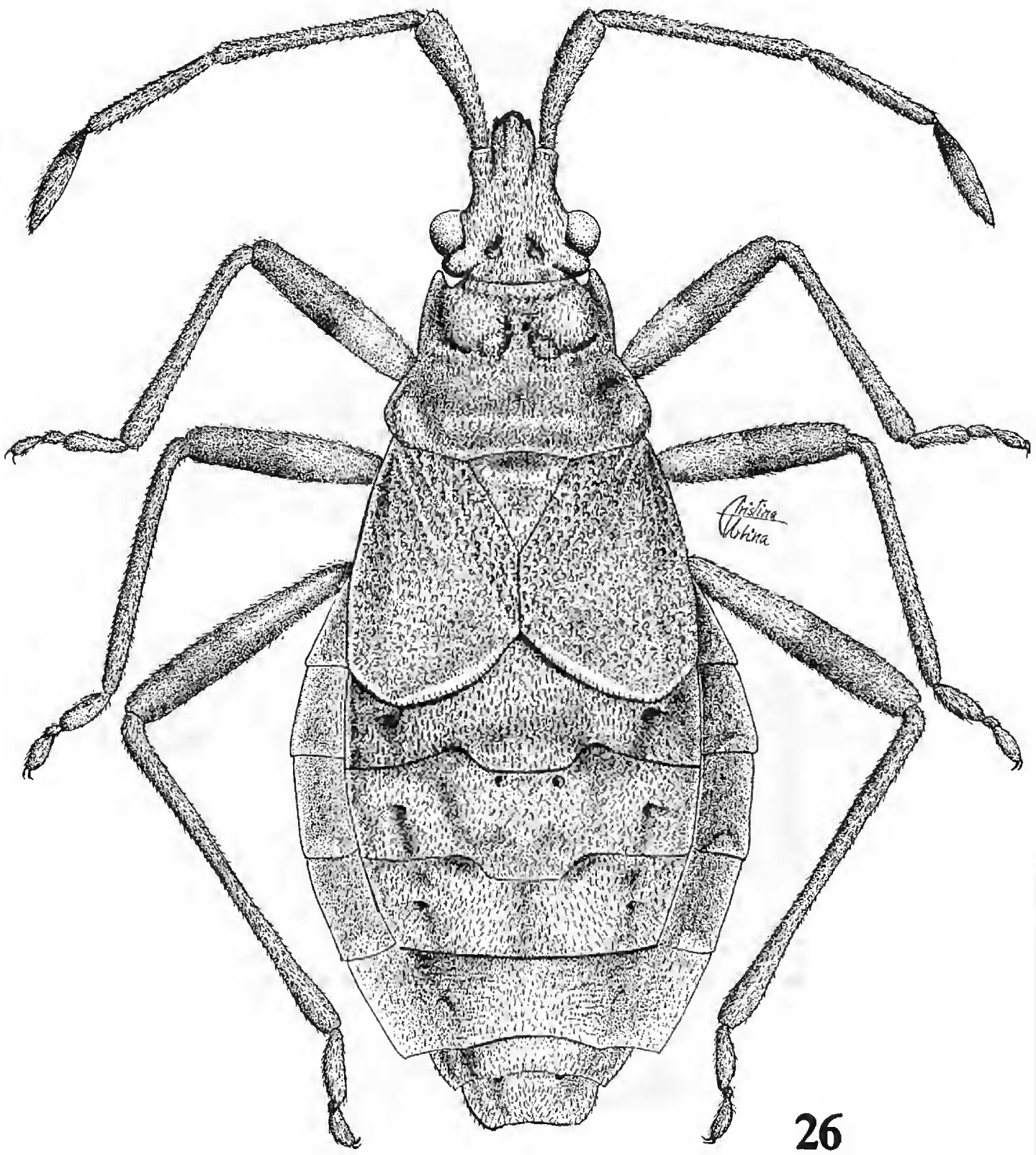

Figure 26. Dorsal view of *Typhlocolpura vulcanalis* Bergroth.

Pajanja vandervechti Blote, 1932: 264 (type locality: West Java, Buitenzorg, Salak. Holotype deposited: Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Histoire). NEW SYNONYMY.
Typhlocolpura vandervechti (Blote) 1936: 44.

Type Locality.—West Java.

Types.—JAVA. Lectotype male (DEI), one paralectotype male (DEI), one paralectotype female of *T. inops* (DEI), Tjibodas, m. Samml. WEST JAVA. Holotype female of *T. vandervechti* (RNHL), Buitenzorg, Salak II Top, 4 Jul 1929, J. van der Vechti.

Redescription.—Male (Fig. 25).—*Coloration*: Red-brown with following areas yellow: dorsal aspect of postocular tubercle, apex of scutellum, posterior edge of connexival segments III to VI, and anterior

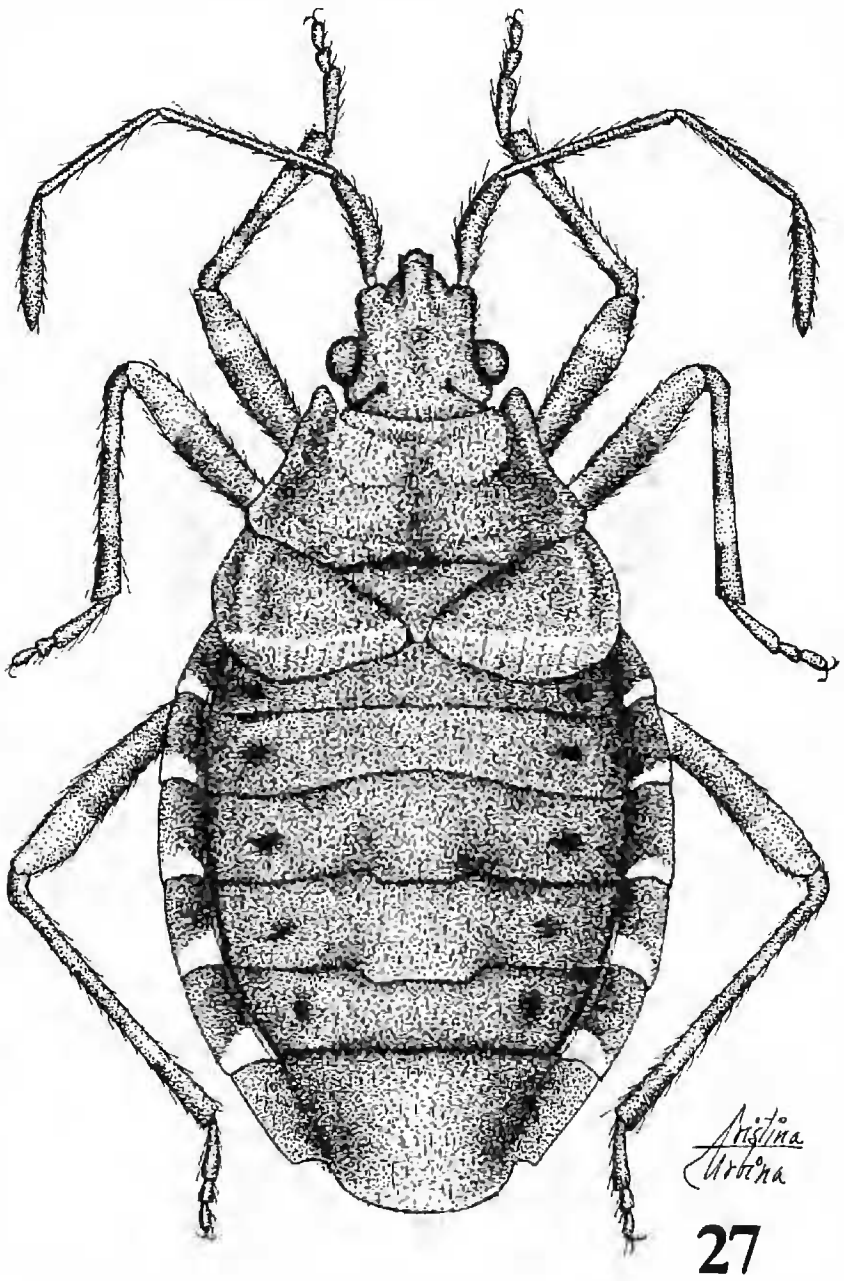

Figure 27. Dorsal view of *Calyptohygia brevicolla* (Blote).

lobe of metathoracic peritreme; antennal segments I and IV red-brown, II and III dark orange; rostral segments I to III light orange, and IV yellow; coxae red-brown; trochanters light orange-yellow; fore femora red-orange; middle and hind femora red-orange with basal joint and subapical ring yellow; tibiae and tarsi light to dark orange; hemelytral membrane dark ambarine; humeral angles, clavus, corium, and pleural abdominal sterna III to VII light orange. *Structural characters.—Head*: Longer than wide, dorsally almost flat; ocelli present, hard to see; antennal segment I longer than III; rostrum reaching posterior one-third of abdominal sternite IV. *Pronotum*: Nearly trapeziform, slightly bilobed; frontal angles produced forward as small size conical lobes, just reaching anterior one-third of anterior edge; anterolateral borders almost obliquely straight; posterior border slightly concave; pronotal disc with median longitudinal depression; callar region with a deep laterocaudad depression behind it. *Legs*: Femora armed with small tubercles. *Scutellum*: Wider than long; disc slightly convex; apex subacute. *Hemelytra*: Coleopteroid; membrane reduced to a small flap reaching onto the third abdominal tergum; apical endocorium punctate. *Genitalia.—Genital capsule* (Fig. 6): Posteroventral border with a weakly "U" shaped concavity, enclosed by 2 broadly rounded lobes with shallow emargination, and each lobe with subapical carina. *Measurements.*—Total body length: 9.05 mm. Head length: 1.56 mm; width across eyes: 1.46 mm; interocular space: 0.86 mm; preocular distance: 1.00 mm; interocellar space: 0.48 mm. Antennal segments length: I, 1.24 mm, II, 1.76 mm, III, 1.36 mm, IV, 1.08 mm. Pronotal length: 1.60 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.48 mm; width across humeral angles: 2.28 mm. Scutellar length: 0.72 mm; width: 0.84 mm.

Female.—Coloration: Similar to male. Connexival segments VIII and IX light orange; dorsal abdominal segments VIII and IX, and genital plates red-brown. *Genitalia* (Fig. 9).—Paratergite IX short, with inner lobes curved to middle third, touching on its tips but not overlapping. *Measurements.*—

Total body length: 9.75 mm. Head length: 1.61 mm; width across eyes: 1.58 mm; interocular space: 0.95 mm; preocular distance: 1.05 mm; interocellar space: 0.46 mm. Antennal segments length: I, 1.33 mm, II, 1.82 mm, III, 1.32 mm, IV, 1.17 mm. Pronotal length: 1.51 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.70 mm; width across humeral angles: 2.32 mm. Scutellar length: 0.80 mm; width: 0.93 mm.

Variation.—(1). Antennal segments I to IV red-brown. (2). Antennal segment IV yellow and basally red-brown. (3). Rostral segments I to IV dirty orange-yellow to red-brown. (4). Connexival segments III to VII light orange.

Distribution.—Only known from West Java.

Remarks.—Brailovsky and Barrera (1994), while revising the genus *Homalocolpura* Breddin, transfered *H. edax* Breddin (1900a) to *Typhlocolpura,* based on the examination of the type deposited in DEI, which without any doubt belongs to *Typhlocolpura.*

During the preparation of this paper it was necessary to study the type material of *Typhlocolpura.* When I received and compared the types deposited in DEI under the name *T. inops* Breddin (1906) I found that they were the same as those I had borrowed previously as *H. edax.* The question as to which is the valid species thus arises. A carefull analysis of the original descriptions of both species allows me to propose the following:

1) The type of *H. edax,* deposited in DEI, must be confused among other taxa or missing the type label.
2) The combination *T. edax* proposed by Brailovsky and Barrera (1994) is anulled and returned to the original combination *H. edax* Breddin. This decision was reached because in the original description some characters specific to *Homalocolpura* are mentioned, i.e., rostrum length almost reaching the apex of the last abdominal sternite, hemelytral membrane well developed and reaching abdominal segment VII, femora conspicuosly armed and shining body.
3) *T. inops* like *H. edax* is distributed in Java, and it is likely that the origin of the types caused the present confusion.
4) *T. inops* is a valid species whose treatment was followed in this paper.

In this study *T. vandervechti* (Blote, 1932) also collected in Java, is synonymized with *T. inops.*

T. inops is easily recognizable by the shape of the male genital capsule (Fig. 6), and the callar region provided with a deep laterocaudad depression behind it.

TYPHLOCOLPURA NIGROALBA BRAILOVSKY, NEW SPECIES
(Figs. 3, 31)

Type Locality.—South India.

Types.—Holotype male, SOUTH INDIA: Kerala St., Trivandrum District, Poon Mudi Range, 915 m, Sep 1971, T. R. S. Nathan. Deposited: Field Museum Natural History, Chicago (FMNH).

Description.—Male (Fig. 31).—*Coloration*: Grey-brown with following areas orange-hazel: apex of scutellum, rostral segments, and tarsi; antennal segment I grey-brown, II and III red-brown, and IV light orange-red with basal joint red-brown; hemelytral membrane creamy yellow, with veins dark brown; anterior and posterior lobe of the metathoracic peritreme dirty yellow; trochanters shiny red-brown. *Structural characters.—Head*: Longer than wide, dorsally almost flat; ocelli present, hard to see; antennal segment III longer than I; rostrum reaching anterior one-third of abdominal sternite V. *Pronotum*: Nearly trapeziform, slightly bilobed; frontal angles produced forward as small sized rounded lobes, just reaching anterior one-third of anterior edge; pronotal disc without median longitudinal depression; anterolateral border with anterior lobe straight, and posterior lobe convex; callar region

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Figures 28–31. Dorsal view of *Typhlocolpura* spp. Figures 28–29. *T. decoratula* Breddin. Figure 30. *T. chinai* Miller. Figure 31. *T. nigroalba* Brailovsky, NEW SPECIES.

transversely flat; posterior lobe straight. *Legs*: Femora unarmed, with surface densely tuberculate. *Scutellum*: Longer than wide, flat, with apex subacute. *Hemelytra*: Brachypterous; membrane do not overlap, reaching anterior edge of abdominal tergum V; apical endocorium punctate. *Genitalia.*—*Genital capsule* (Fig. 3): Posteroventral edge with medium size "U" shaped concavity, delimited by 2 short and broad arms. *Measurements.*—Total body length: 9.94 mm. Head length: 1.80 mm; width across eyes: 1.68 mm; interocular space: 0.98 mm; preocular distance: 1.08 mm; interocellar space: 0.54 mm. Antennal segments length: I, 1.92 mm, II, 2.92 mm, III, 1.96 mm, IV, 1.52 mm. Pronotal length: 1.84 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.68 mm; width across humeral angles: 2.60 mm. Scutellar length: 1.10 mm; width: 1.06 mm.

Female.—Unknown.

Diagnosis.—Recognized by the structure of the male genital capsule, and the coloration of the trochanters and hemelytral membrane.

Distribution.—Only known from the type locality.

Discussion.—This is the only species in the genus with red-brown trochanters; in all the other species they are yellow. Additionally the male genital capsule has a medium size "U" shape concavity delimited by two short and broad arms (Fig. 3), and the hemelytral membrane is creamy yellow with veins dark brown. The combination of characters is not present in other species in the genus.

Etymology.—From the latin words *nigra,* black, and *alba,* white, indicating its conspicuously contrasting markings on the hemelytral membrane.

TYPHLOCOLPURA VULCANALIS BERGROTH
(Figs. 5, 20, 26, 37)

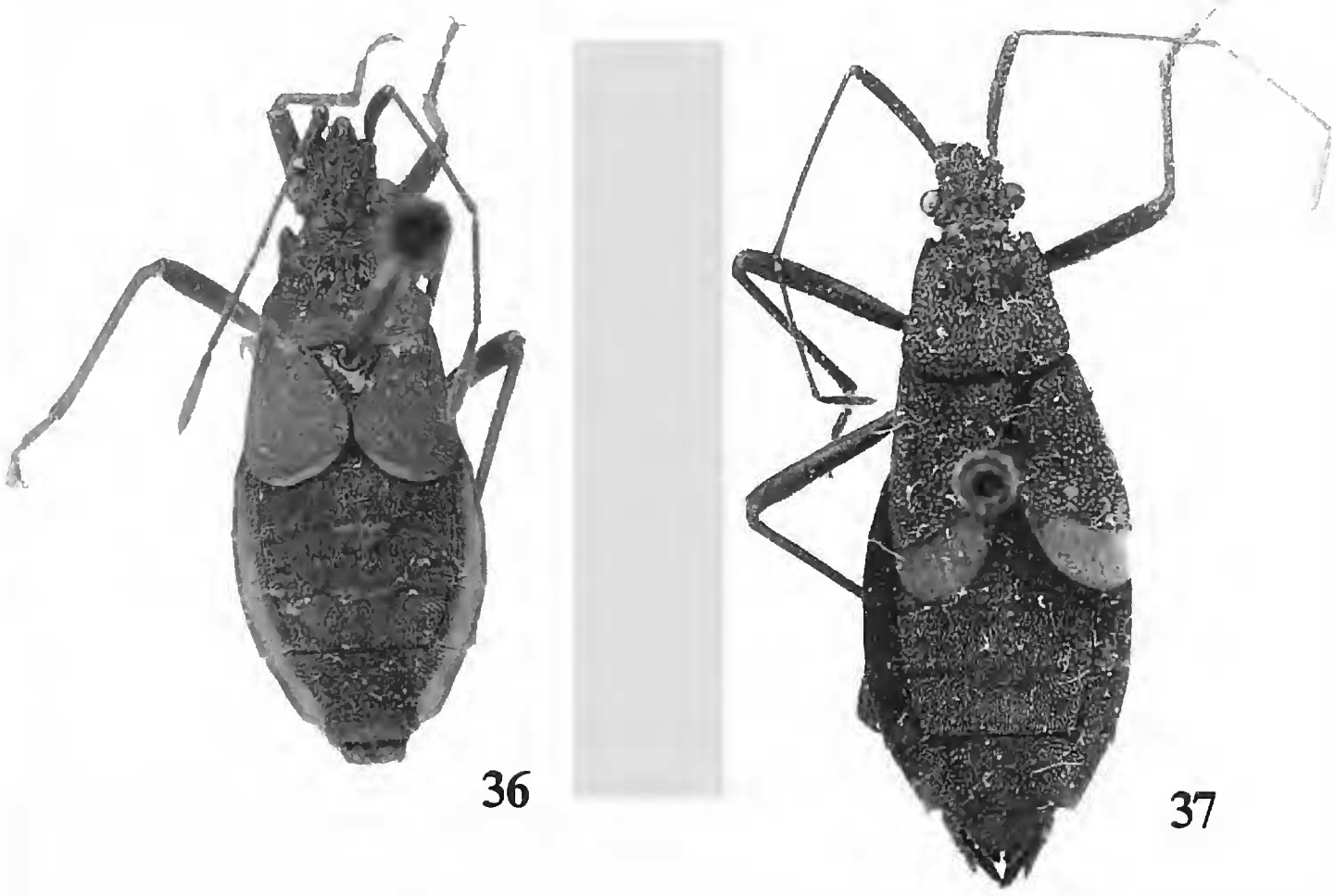
Typhlocolpura vulcanalis Bergroth, 1916: 226–227 (type locality, Philippine Republic).

Type Locality.—Philippine Republic.

Redescription.—Male (Fig. 37).—*Coloration*: Red-brown with following areas dirty orange: dorsal aspect of postocular tubercle, and apex of scutellum; antennal segments I to III red-brown and IV dirty orange with basal joint red-brown; posterior margin of pronotum, clavus, and corium light orange; hemelytral membrane creamy yellow; connexival segments, and pleural margins of abdominal sterna III to VII light yellow with superior edge red-brown; rostral segments light orange-yellow; anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme yellow, posterior lobe red-brown; coxae red-brown; trochanters yellow; femora red-brown with basal joint, and dorsal face mostly yellow; tibiae red-brown to dark orange; tarsi light orange-yellow. *Structural characters.—Head*: Longer than wide, almost flat; ocelli present, hard to see; antennal segment III equal to I; rostrum reaching anterior one-third of abdominal sternite V. *Pronotum*: Nearly trapeziform, clearly bilobed; frontal angles medium size, surpassing anterior edge; anterolateral borders with anterior lobe straight, and posterior lobe convex; posterior border slightly concave; pronotal disc nearly flat; callar region with thin laterocaudad depression behind it. *Legs*: Femora unarmed. *Scutellum*: Wider than long, flat, with apex acute. *Hemelytra*: Coleopteroid; membrane reaching anterior one-third of abdominal tergum IV; apical endocorium punctate. *Genitalia.—Genital capsule* (Fig. 5): Posteroventral edge with a weakly "U" shaped concavity, enclosed by two medium size elongate lobes. *Parameres* (Fig. 20): Base of body broad, internal and external margin subparallel, constricted near foot-like apex. *Measurements.*—Total body length: 9.85 mm. Head length: 1.84 mm; width across eyes: 1.76 mm; interocular space: 1.04 mm; preocular distance: 1.16 mm; interocellar space: 0.54 mm. Antennal segments length: I, 1.64 mm, II, 2.32 mm, III, 1.64 mm, IV, 1.48. Pronotal length: 1.76 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.88 mm; width across humeral angles: 2.64 mm. Scutellar length: 1.04 mm; width: 1.08 mm.

Female.—Coloration: Similar to male. Connexival segment VIII with anterior one-third red-brown, and posterior one-third yellow; connexival segment IX, and dorsal abdominal segments VIII and IX red-brown; genital plates red-brown with following areas yellow to orange: dorsal face of paratergite VIII, and mesial spot on paratergite IX. *Genitalia.*—Paratergite IX short, with inner third overlapping. *Measurements.*—Total body length: 11.95 mm. Head length: 1.96 mm; width across eyes: 1.92 mm;

Figures 32–34. Dorsal view of *Typhlocolpura* spp. Figures 32–33. *T. inops* Breddin. Figure 34. *T. egena* Breddin. Figure 35. Dorsal view of *Calyptohygia brevicolla* (Blote).



Figures 36–37. Dorsal view of *Typhlocolpura* spp. Figure 36. *T. vulcanalis* Bergroth. Figure 37. *T. balcazari* Brailovsky, NEW SPECIES.

interocular space: 1.14 mm; preocular distance: 1.28 mm; interocellar space: 0.54 mm. Antennal segments length: I, 1.64 mm, II, 2.32 mm, III, 1.64 mm, IV, 1.48 mm. Pronotal length: 1.92 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.96 mm; width across humeral angles: 3.08 mm. Scutellar length: 1.24 mm; width: 1.28 mm.

Distribution.—Only known from the Philippine Republic.

Discussion.—This species can be differentiated by the yellow color of the connexival segments and pleural abdominal sterna III to VII, by the shape of the male genital capsule (Fig. 5) and parameres (Fig. 20), the clear overlap of the inner lobes of paratergite IX, and by the callar region which has a thin laterocaudad depression behind it. In *T. inops* Breddin, the closest species, the connexival segments and pleural sterna are red-brown to light orange, with or without the posterior third yellow, the callar region has a deep laterocaudad depression behind it, and the male genital capsule (Fig. 6), and paratergite IX are distinct.

Material Examined.—PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC. 1 male, Mindanao, Mt. Apo, Jun–Jul, E. A. Mearnus. Type deposited in United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C. (USNM). 1 male, Mindanao, E. Slope Mt. McKinley, Prov. Davao, 13 Sep 1946, F. G. Werner (FMNH). 1 male, Mindanao, E. Slope Mt. Apo, Prov. Davao, 1000–1065 m, 22 Oct 1946, F. G. Werner (UNAM). 1 male, 1 female, Mindanao, Meran, E. Slope Mt. Apo, Prov. Davao, 1820 m, 9 Nov 1946, H. Hoogstraal and D. Heyneman (FMNH). 1 female, Mindanao, Baclayan, E. Slope Mt. Apo, Prov. Davao, 1980 m, Nov 1946, H. Hoogstraal (UNAM).

CALYPTOHYGIA BRAILOVSKY, NEW GENUS

Type Species.—Pajanja brevicollis Blote, 1933, by monotypy.

Description.—Head: As long as wide, pentagonal, and dorsally convex; tylus unarmed, apically

globose, extending anteriorly to the jugae and more raised in lateral view; jugae unarmed, thickened and shorter than tylus; antenniferous tubercle unarmed; side of head in front of eye unarmed; antennal segment I robust, thickest, slightly curved outward and shorter than head; segments II and III cylindrical and slender; segment IV fusiform; segment II the longest, I the shortest, and III longer than IV; ocelli present, hard to see; preocellar tip deep; eyes large, spherical, sessile; postocular tubercle protuberant; buccula rounded, short, not projecting beyond antenniferous tubercle, and without sharp spiny anterior projection; rostrum reaching posterior third of abdominal sternite IV; mandibular plate unarmed; genae unarmed. *Thorax.—Pronotum*: Wider than long, trapeziform, non declivent, and slightly bilobed; collar wide; frontal angles produced forward as large conical lobes, almost reaching posterior one-third of eyes; humeral angles rounded, not exposed; anterolateral borders obliquely sinuate, emarginate, and raised above pronotal disc; posterior border concave; pronotal disc with slight medial longitudinal depression; callar region transversely flat, without a posterior laterocaudad depression. Anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme reniform, posterior lobe sharp, small. *Legs*: Femora unarmed; tibiae with a vague longitudinal sulcus. *Scutellum.*—Triangular, flat, wider than long; apex truncate. *Hemelytra.*—Coleopteroid; clavus and corium fused; membrane reduced to a small flap, reaching onto the second abdominal tergum leaving the abdominal terga exposed; endocorium apically punctate. *Abdomen.*—Connexival segments strongly elevated, higher than abdominal terga, with posterior angles not produced into spines. *Integument.*—Body surface rather dull, strongly punctate, and with short decumbent silvery bristle-like hairs, intermixed with a few long erect hairs located on the abdominal sterna. Pubescence of antennae and femora short, mainly suberect, on tibiae and tarsi longer and rather dense. *Male genitalia.—Genital capsule*: Posteroventral edge with a pronounced "U" shaped concavity, enclosed by two median and robust arms.

Female genitalia.—Abdominal sternite VII with plica and fissura; plica triangular, narrow, reaching anterior one-third of sternite VII; gonocoxae I squarish, enlarged dorsoventrally, in lateral view with the external face entire, nearly straight, and ventrally open; paratergite VIII quadrate, with spiracle visible; paratergite IX short with inner lobes curved to middle third, and slightly overlapping.

Discussion.—This genus is erected to include the species *brevicollis* Blote (1933) previously included in the genus *Pajanja* (Blote 1933), and later transfered to *Typhlocolpura* (Blote 1936). *Calyptohygia* is superficially close to *Typhlocolpura* Breddin. In *Calyptohygia* the buccula is rounded without teeth or a spiny anterior projection, and antennal segment I is the shortest. In *Typhlocolpura* the buccula is rounded with a sharp spiny anterior projection, and the antennal segment IV is the shortest.

Grosshygia Brailovsky 1993, *Grosshygioides* Brailovsky 1993, and *Calyptohygia* have the buccula rounded without sharp teeth, the tylus unarmed and apically globose, the scutellum wider than long, and abdominal sternite VII of the female with plica and fissura. The three genera can be separated on the basis of the following combination of characters: In *Grosshygia* the antenniferous tubercles are armed, the cephalic dorsum is nodule-like, and antennal segments I, III and IV are subequal. In the other two genera the antenniferous tubercles are unarmed, the cephalic dorsum is flat or slightly convex, and antennal segment I is the shortest. In *Grosshygioides* the hemelytra are staphylinoid, reaching to the posterior one-third of abdominal tergum III, the mandibular plate is armed, ocelli are absent, the frontal angles project forward as rounded, short teeth, and the head is conspicuously longer than wide. In *Calyptohygia* the hemelytra are coleopteroid, reaching onto the second abdominal tergum, the mandibular plate is unarmed, the ocelli are present but hard to see, the frontal angles project forward as large conical lobes, and head is as long as wide.

Etymology.—The generic name refers to the cryptic nature of these tiny colpurini. Gender feminine.

Calyptohygia brevicolla (Blote), new combination
(Figs. 27, 35)

Pajanja brevicollis Blote, 1933: 591–592 (Type locality: South India, Nilgiri Hills).
Typhlocolpura brevicollis (Blote) 1936: 44

Type Locality.—South India.

Types.—Holotype male, allotype female; SOUTH INDIA. Nilgiri Hills, Coonoor, 1675 m, May 1915, T. V. Campbell; both deposited in Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Histoire, Leiden (RNHL).

Redescription.—Male (Fig. 27).—*Coloration*: Red-brown with following areas yellow: space between eyes and ocelli, dorsal aspect of the postocular tubercle, apex of scutellum, external border of humeral angles, posterior one-third of connexival segments III to VI, posterior margin of dorsal abdominal segment VII, anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme, posterior one-third or posterior angle of pleural margins of abdominal sterna III to VII, and scattered spots on abdominal sterna; antennal segment I and IV dark orange, II and III light orange; corium light orange; hemelytral membrane dirty ambarine; coxae red-brown; trochanter yellow; fore femora dark orange; middle and hind femora dark orange, with basal joint and apical one-third yellow; tibiae light orange with 2 vague yellow rings; tarsi I and III light orange, and II mostly yellow. *Measurements.*—Total body length: 7.55 mm. Head length: 1.36 mm; width across eyes: 1.36 mm; interocular space: 0.84 mm; preocular distance: 0.88 mm; interocellar space: 0.50 mm. Antennal segments length: I, 0.88 mm, II, 1.38 mm, III, 1.06 mm, IV, 1.02 mm. Pronotal length: 1.16 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.60 mm; width across humeral angles: 2.56 mm. Scutellar length: 0.60 mm; width: 1.08 mm.

Female.—Coloration: Similar to male. Connexival segments VIII and IX, abdominal dorsal segments VIII and IX, and genital plates red-brown. *Measurements.* Total body length: 8.52 mm. Head length: 1.56 mm; width across eyes: 1.56 mm; interocular space: 1.02 mm; preocular distance: 0.98 mm; interocellar space: 0.64 mm. Antennal segments length: I, 0.96 mm, II, 1.40 mm, III, 1.12 mm, IV, 1.04 mm. Pronotal length: 1.32 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.80 mm; width across humeral angles: 2.84 mm. Scutellar length: 0.64 mm; width: 1.24 mm.

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